DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 382 082 HE 028 269

AUTHOR Gladieux, Lawrence E.; King, Jacqueline E.
TITLE Trends in Student Aid: California.
INSTITUTION College Board, New York, NY.
SPONS AGENCY California Higher Education Policy Center, San Jose.
PUB DATE Apr 95
NOTE 46p.
AVAILABLE FROM California Higher Education Policy Center, 160 W. Santa Clara St., Suite 704, San Jose, CA 95113 (single copy free).
PUB TYPE Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Community Colleges; *Educational Policy; *Educational Trends; Federal Aid; Grants; Higher Education; Postsecondary Education; Private Colleges; *State Aid; State Universities; *Student Financial Aid; Student Loan Programs; Trend Analysis
IDENTIFIERS *California

ABSTRACT

This report was designed to provide complete and comparable statistics on student aid for all California postsecondary institutions from 1990 through 1994. It includes information on all major sources of financial aid, the types of aid available, the amount of funding for each type, and the distribution of student aid dollars among the three public postsecondary education sectors (the University of California, California State University, and California Community College systems) and the independent colleges and universities. The data indicate that: (1) financial aid has not kept pace with increases in the costs of higher education; (2) most of the current financial aid available is in the form of loans, leading to a rapid increase in student borrowing; (3) most of the increase in grant aid at public institutions has come from student fee dollars "recycled" for financial aid to other students; and (4) University of California students now receive more state grant aid dollars than students from private institutions. The results of this study reinforce the need for public debate about the role of student aid in the funding of higher education. Graphs and tables present details of the study's findings. (MDM)

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TRENDS IN STUDENT AID: CALIFORNIA

A Report from

THE CALIFORNIA HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY CENTER

April 1995

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TRENDS IN STUDENT AID: CALIFORNIA

By Lawrence E. Gladieux and
Jacqueline E. King

Prepared by The College Board for
The California Higher Education Policy Center

April 1995

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Foreword

As the costs of higher education have accelerated throughout the 1990s, financial assistance to students who could not afford college has become a major concern. The steep price increases of recent years means that for many students in public and private colleges and universities, the availability of financial assistance based upon need has become the critical factor in decisions about whether and where to attend college.

To help provide a foundation for policy discussions about student financial aid, the Center approached The College Board to analyze data on the financial aid that is currently available to California students and on changes that have occurred in financial aid since 1990. The project was modeled after the influential and frequently cited *Trends in Student Aid*, which is published annually by The College Board.

Trends in Student Aid: California, written by Larry Gladieux, executive director for policy analysis, and Jacqueline King, research associate of the Washington, D.C., office of The College Board, was designed to include information on:

- all major sources of financial aid (federal, state and institutional) for California students from 1990 to 1994;
- the types of aid available (for example, grants and loans);
- the amount of funding for each type of aid; and
- the distribution of student aid dollars among the three public sectors and the private nonprofit colleges and universities.

Gladieux and King report on major changes during the time period analyzed—changes that appear to have been driven not by policy but by *ad hoc* responses to a succession of state financial emergencies. The major findings from this study are:

- Financial aid has not kept pace with increases in the costs of higher education.
- Most of the financial aid available is in the form of loans and there has been an explosion in student borrowing in recent years.
- Most of the increase in grant aid in public four-year colleges and universities has been financed not by the state or federal government, but by students themselves through student fee dollars "recycled" for financial aid.
- For the first time, UC students now receive more state grant aid dollars than students from private colleges and universities. This represents a major shift in the students who benefit from the state student aid program, a program originally designed to provide choice to eligible and qualified students interested in attending a private college or university in California.

The results of this study reinforce the need for public debate about the role of student aid in the funding of higher education. To continue the trends documented in this report will likely result in reduced access for students seeking higher education in California, wasted space in California independent colleges and universities, and increased borrowing for many who enroll in California colleges and universities. As Gladieux and King state, "The challenge is for policy makers to establish a strategic vision and set of priorities for the state investment in financial aid."

Two complimentary reports commissioned by the Center and written by David Breneman and William Pickens respectively, contribute to our understanding on how higher education is financed. Both underscore the need for a fundamental policy review on the future of higher education in California. Information about how to order these reports can be found in the back of this publication.

Whether readers agree or disagree with the methodologies and perspectives of Gladieux and King, along with the other finance-related reports by Breneman and Pickens, they will find their work informative and stimulating.

The Center wishes to thank the following people who served on an advisory committee for the project, and whose suggestions and comments were valuable throughout the project: Douglas Barker, David Breneman, Arthur Marmaduke, and William Pickens. In addition, the report would not have been possible without the cooperation and assistance of staff at the California Community Colleges, the California State University, the University of California, and the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities.

The Center encourages discussion and debate about the findings and policy implications raised in this and other Center reports.

Joni Finney
Associate Director
The California Higher Education Policy Center

Introduction

Trends in Student Aid: California presents data on the amount and types of financial assistance available to help students pay tuition, room and board, and other costs of attending postsecondary institutions in the State of California. The model for this data collection and analysis is The College Board's annual *Trends in Student Aid* series that tracks student aid nationwide.

The primary objective of this report is to provide the most complete and comparable statistics available on student aid for all California postsecondary institutions—public, independent nonprofit, and independent for-profit. The years covered are 1990–91 to 1993–94, a period of particularly rapid growth in student fees at the University of California (UC), the California State University (CSU), and the California Community Colleges (CCC).

The primary objective of this report is to provide the most complete and comparable statistics available on student aid for all California postsecondary institutions.

Of course, direct aid is not the only type of government financial support to students. State and, to a lesser degree, federal and local appropriations allow institutions to charge less than the actual cost of providing instruction, thereby providing an invisible or indirect subsidy to all students. This report addresses only direct aid to students.

Other restrictions also apply to the data in this report. For instance, the report does not consistently separate assistance for graduate and undergraduate students, since the available data are not broken out this way for many sources and programs. In other cases, reliable, consistent information was not available for all sectors of California postsecondary education. For this reason, the following categories of student aid are not included in this report:

- aid from federal veterans and military programs;
- employer and university-provided tuition remission, except for 1993–94 tuition remission awards under the California Community Colleges Board of Governors program (see notes for Tables 2 and 8); and
- aid awarded in the form of wages for student employment, other than through formal work-study programs.

Also, we encountered gaps in the available data on independent nonprofit colleges, especially with regard to institution-based aid and unduplicated numbers of recipients in the loan programs. This meant that we were unable to present as detailed a picture of aid patterns in the independent sector as we were for the public sector. Unlike the public four-year and two-year institutional segments in the state, the more than 100 independent, nonprofit colleges and universities in California do not make up a coordinated system. The collection of more complete, comparable data on student aid at these institutions will be increasingly important in the future.

Information on student aid in private, for-profit (or proprietary) schools is likewise incomplete. However, the sources of financing for these schools is much less diverse than for nonprofit institutions. They

rely almost exclusively on federal programs, with a small amount of state assistance and, as far as we know, little if any institutional or private aid.

Apart from these limitations, the data that follow represent virtually all federal, state and institutional aid available to students, both graduate and undergraduate, at California postsecondary institutions.

To encourage accurate interpretation of trends, we report data in both current and constant (inflation-adjusted) dollars. The latter figures account for the fluctuating purchasing power of the dollar over time.

The array of student aid programs offered to California students is complex. In addition to federal programs such as Pell Grant and Stafford student loans, students at California institutions are eligible for numerous state-funded programs. Some of these programs are generally available; that is, the student may use the aid to attend any institution, public or private. The Cal Grant programs are the largest examples of this type of aid.

The state also funds aid that is designated for students in each of the three public segments. Generally, segment-specific aid is funded through a combination of state General Fund and student fee revenue. Segment-specific aid is included in the tables that follow under the category "Institution-Based Aid." This category also includes programs funded by gifts and endowment income and privately sponsored loan, scholarship, grant, and fellowship programs.

Because the allocation methods and accounting practices for the multiple segment-specific programs differ, no effort has been made in this report to provide a detailed accounting of the source and amount of funds for each individual aid program. However, Tables 8 and 8a report state General Fund and student fee revenue expenditures for institution-based aid in the three segments of public higher education.

The "Findings" section which begins on the next page includes figures and references to tables that illustrate and document each finding. Detailed technical notes are included with the tables. The notes and sources section, at the end of this report, contains general notes and a list of all sources.

Findings

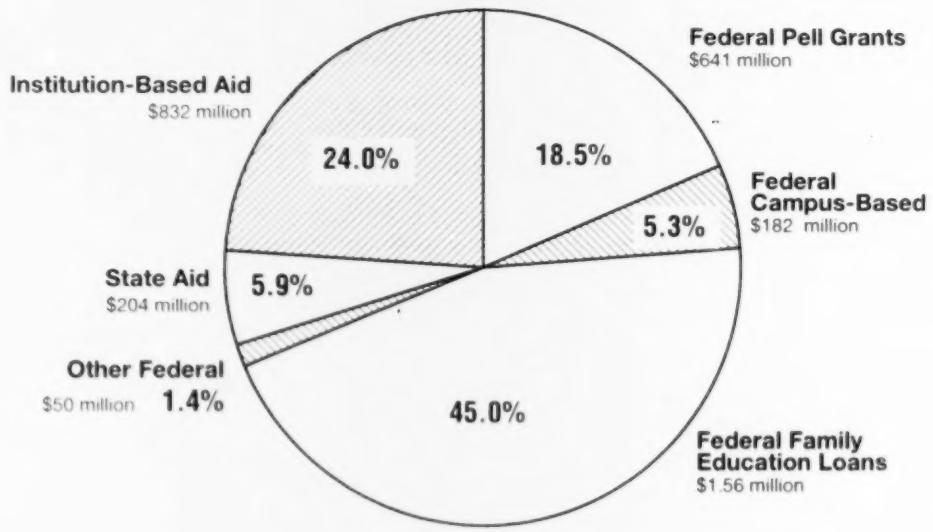
A. Statewide Totals

- In 1993–94, students at California postsecondary institutions received almost $3.5 billion in student aid, 70 percent of which came from federal programs. State and institutional sources contributed 6 and 24 percent of available aid, respectively. These sources contribute roughly the same share of available aid nationally. (See Figure 1, Tables 1/1a.)
- Statewide, total student aid grew by 40 percent in constant (inflation-adjusted) dollars from 1990–91 to 1993–94. More than half of this increase was in student (and parent) borrowing. (See Tables 1/1a.)

FIGURE ONE

Student Aid by Source, 1993-94

Total Aid Awarded: $3.47 billion



Based on Table 1

B. Sector Trends

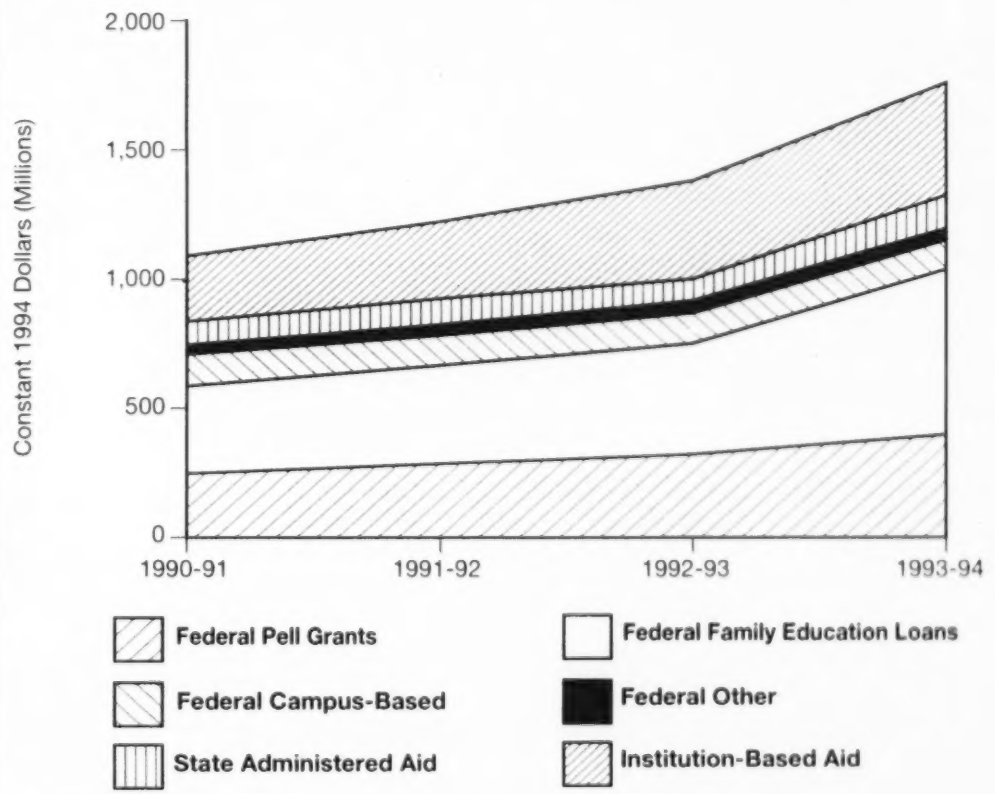
- Inflation-adjusted aid available to students at public institutions grew by over 60 percent during the period surveyed. However, average student fees grew by 70 percent at CSU, 90 percent at UC, and 180 percent at the community colleges while the income of California families declined relative to inflation. (See Figures 2 and 3, Tables 2/2a and 7.)

- Total inflation-adjusted aid to students in independent, nonprofit institutions grew by one third during the period surveyed. Federally sponsored loans accounted for more than four fifths of this increase. During the same period, state aid to independent college students declined by six percent. (See Figure 4, Tables 3/3a.)

- For students attending proprietary institutions, student aid did not increase appreciably in the early 1990s, as the federal government tightened regulations affecting institutional participation in student aid programs. Close to 100 percent of student aid in the proprietary sector is federally derived. Pell grants to proprietary school students increased somewhat, but loan volume for this sector dropped. (See Tables 3/3a.)

FIGURE TWO

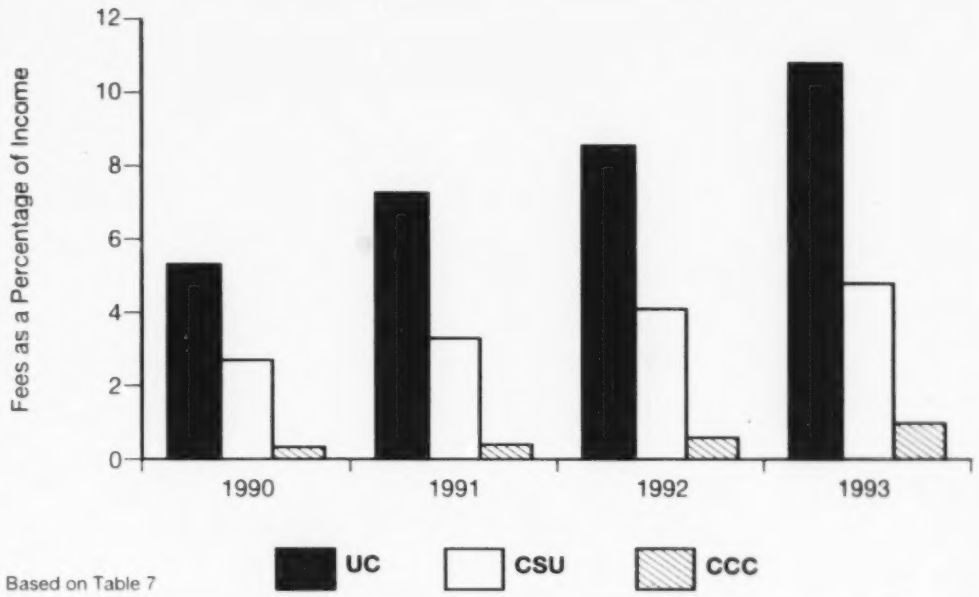
Aid to Students at Public Institutions



Based on Table 2a

FIGURE THREE

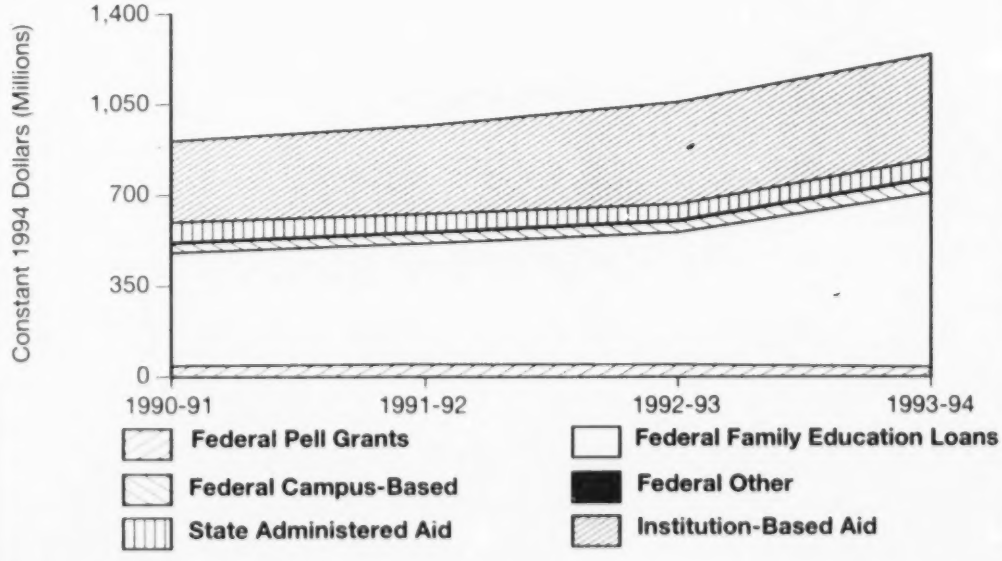
Public Institution Fees
As a Share of Median Household Income



Based on Table 7

FIGURE FOUR

Aid to Students at Independent Institutions



Based on Table 3a

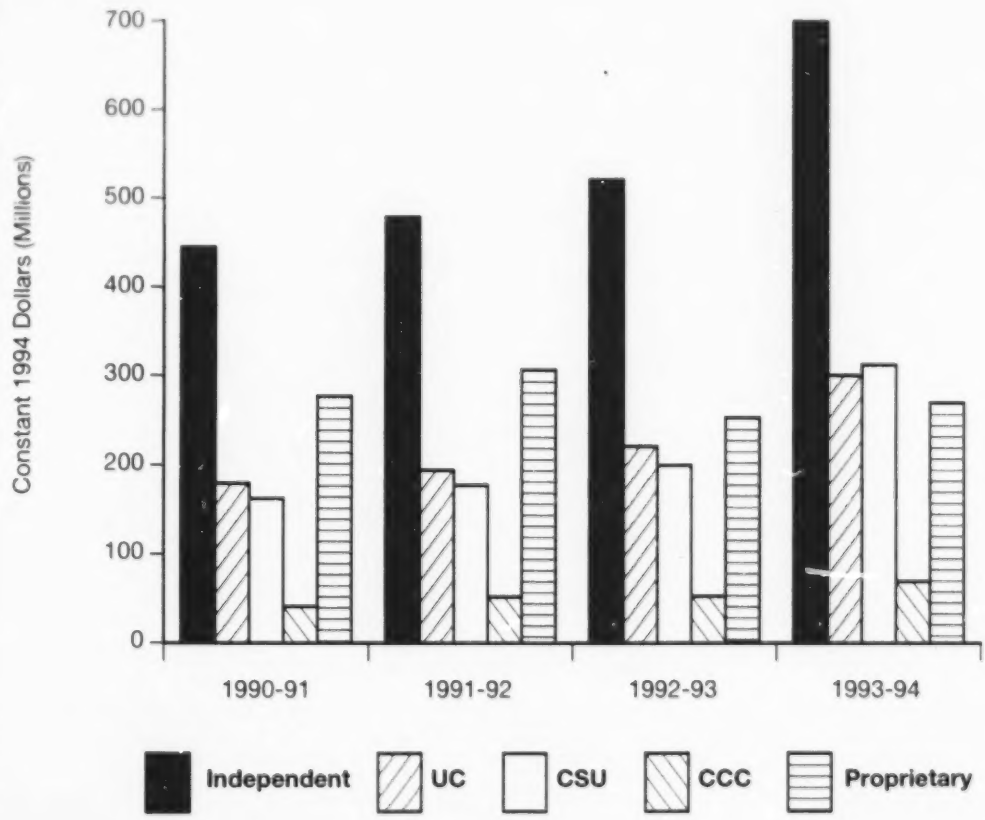
C. Borrowing Trends

- The largest growth in loan volume occurred in 1993–94 as part of a national surge in borrowing triggered by changes in federal student aid legislation. Borrowing almost doubled in the CSU system and increased by more than half in the UC system, the community colleges, and the independent, nonprofit sector. Total loan volume remains by far the highest among the independent, nonprofit colleges. (See Figure 5, Tables 2/2a and 3/3a.)

- Within the public sector, UC students borrowed more per student than their counterparts at CSU or the community colleges. However, loans represent a larger percentage of aid awarded to CSU students. While borrowing has surged among community college students, they borrow far less than their counterparts at four-year public institutions. (See Figures 6 and 7, Tables 5 and 6.)

FIGURE FIVE

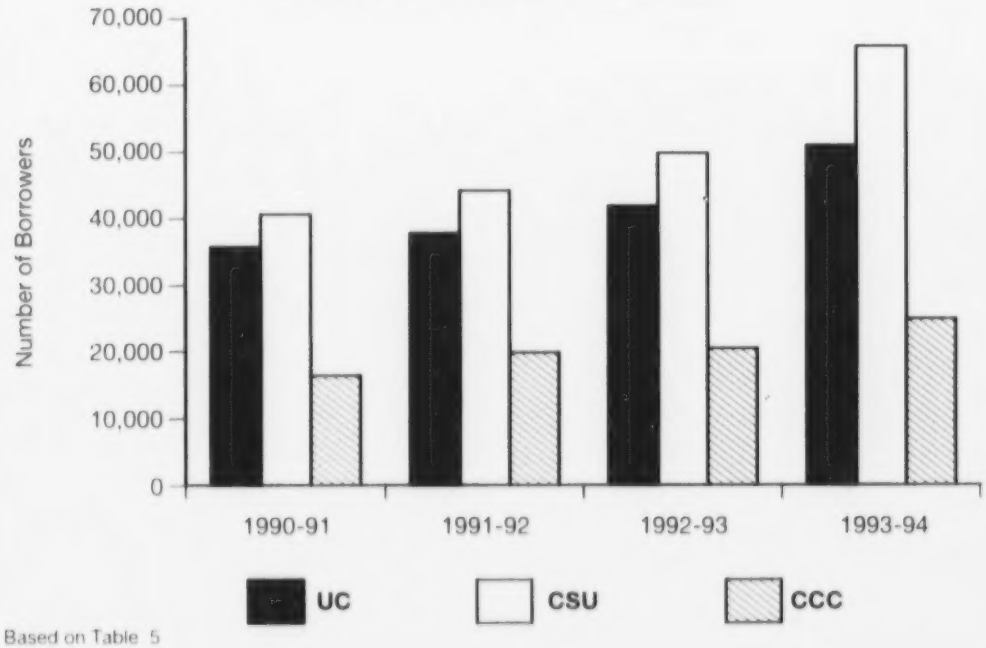
Federal Loan Volume



Based on Tables 2/2a and 3/3a

FIGURE SIX

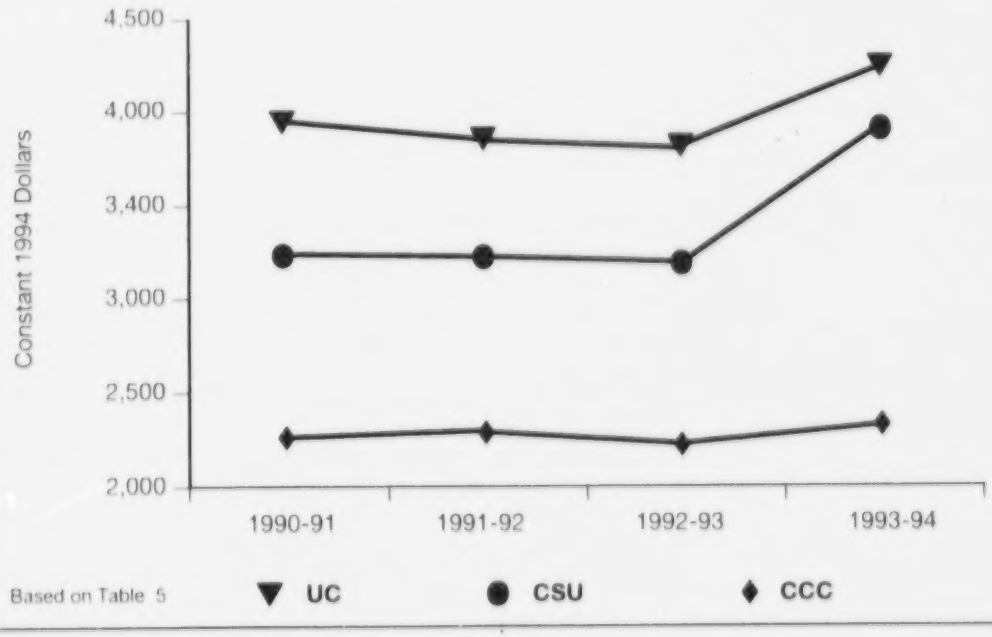
Stafford Loan Borrowers



Based on Table 5

FIGURE SEVEN

Stafford Loan Amount Per Recipient



Based on Table 5

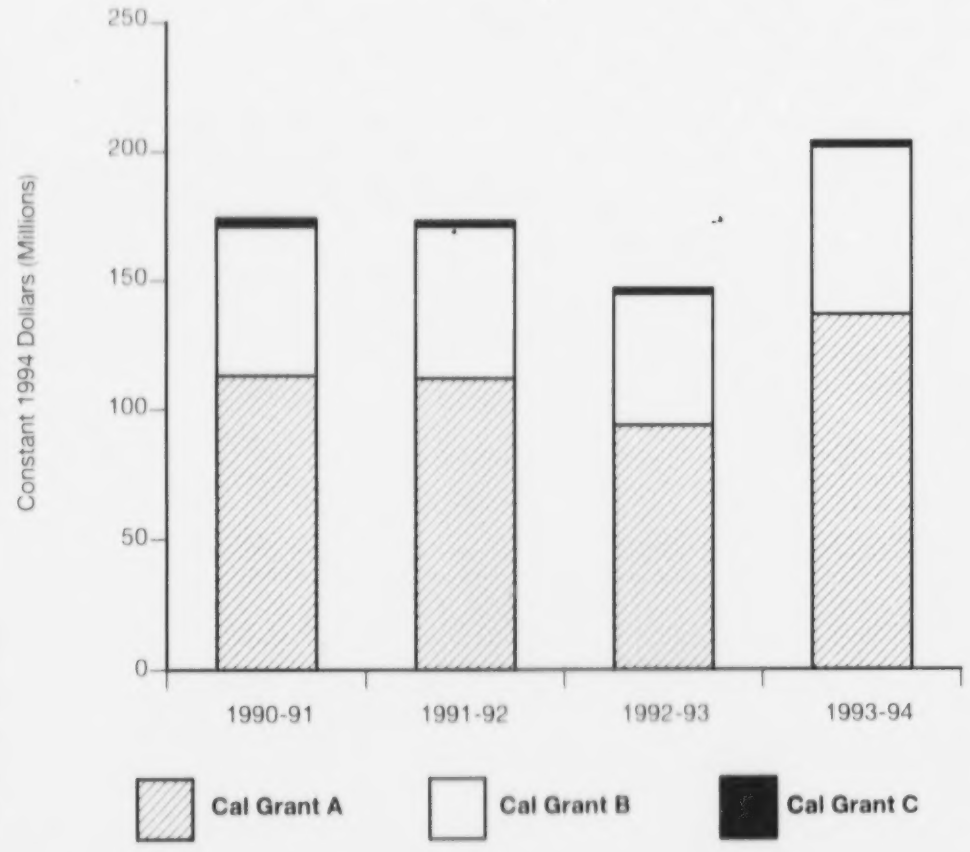
5

D. Cal Grant Program

- Aid available through the Cal Grant programs declined relative to inflation from 1990–91 to 1992–93, then increased sharply in 1993–94. Over the four-year period, generally available state student aid grew 16 percent. (See Figure 8, Tables 1/1a.)
- The share of Cal Grant aid awarded to UC students increased substantially, surpassing the share of aid awarded to students at independent, nonprofit institutions. In total, UC and independent college students receive over 70 percent of Cal Grant aid. By contrast, students at these institutions receive only 16 percent of Pell Grant funds. (See Figures 9 and 10, Table 4.)

FIGURE EIGHT

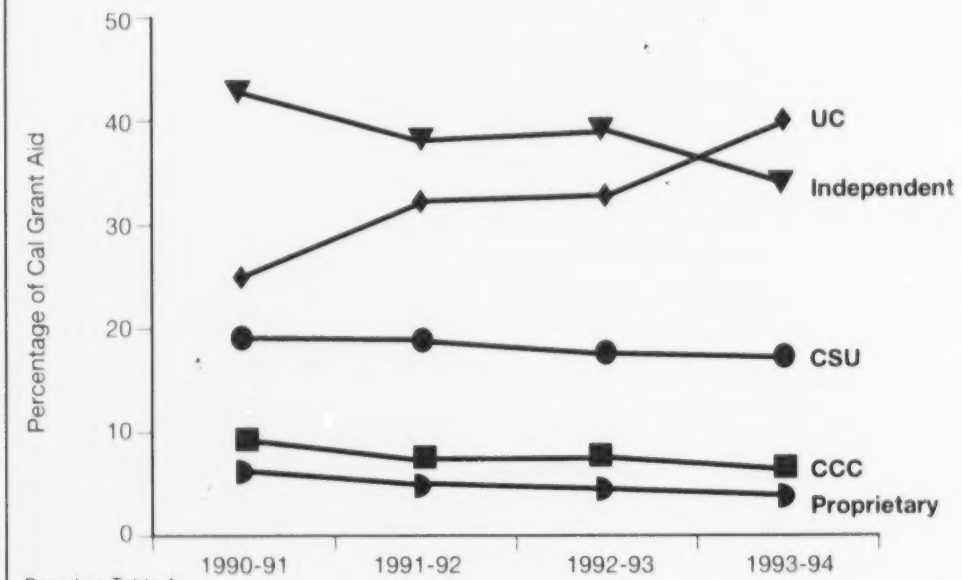
Cal Grant Funding



Based on Table 1a

FIGURE NINE

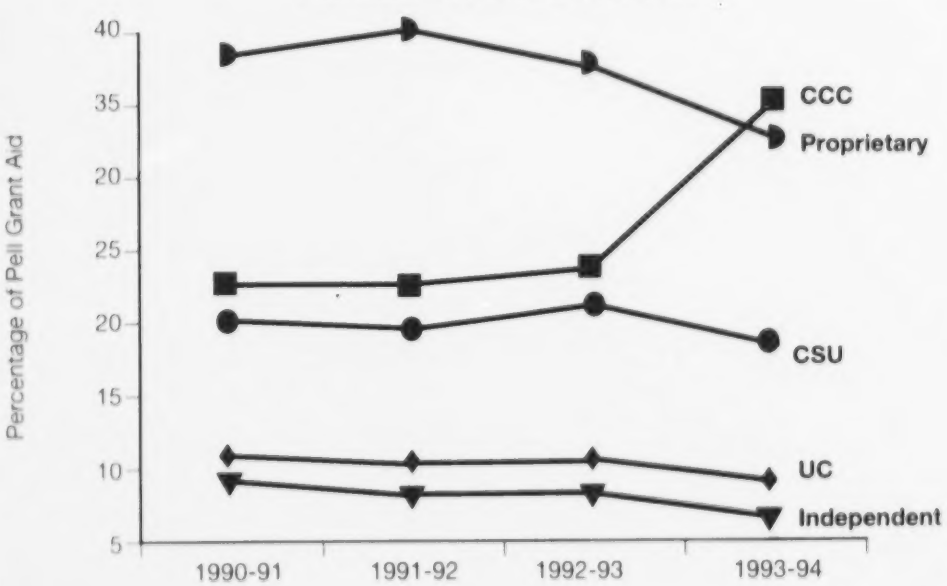
Cal Grant Distribution



Based on Table 4

FIGURE TEN

Pell Grant Distribution



Based on Table 4

E. Institution-Based Aid

- Institution-based aid contributed one quarter of the growth in total aid available to California postsecondary students from 1990–91 to 1993–94. (See Tables 1/1a.)

- Institution-based aid grew at a much faster pace than generally available state aid. In the public sector, institutional aid increased by 70 percent, nearly twice the growth rate of state aid. While more aid has always been available to students through institution-based programs than state programs, the gap between the two sources grew significantly during this period. (See Tables 2/2a.)

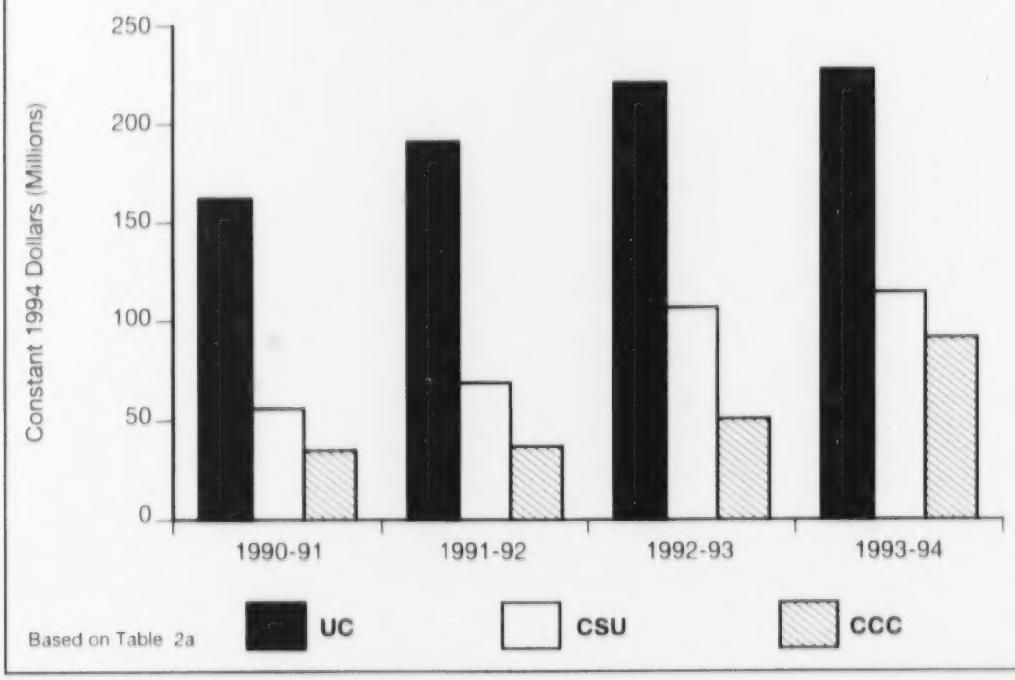
- The California Community Colleges experienced the fastest growth in institution-based aid, almost tripling to $90 million. At CSU, aid more than doubled, rising to $113 million. UC experienced less growth (40 percent), but continues to spend more in total and per student than the other public segments. In 1993–94, institution-based aid at UC totaled almost $225 million. (See Figure 11, Tables 2/2a and 5.)

- While state General Fund expenditures for higher education declined in the early 1990s, General Fund support for segment-specific student aid increased for all public institutions. (See Figure 12, Tables 8/8a.)

- Although the dollar commitment from the state General Fund has increased since 1990–91, student fee revenue now finances the bulk of institution-based aid at UC and CSU. In 1993–94, close to 60 percent of institution-based aid at these institutions came from student fee revenue, up from 30 percent in 1990–91. (See Figure 13, Tables 8/8a.)

FIGURE ELEVEN

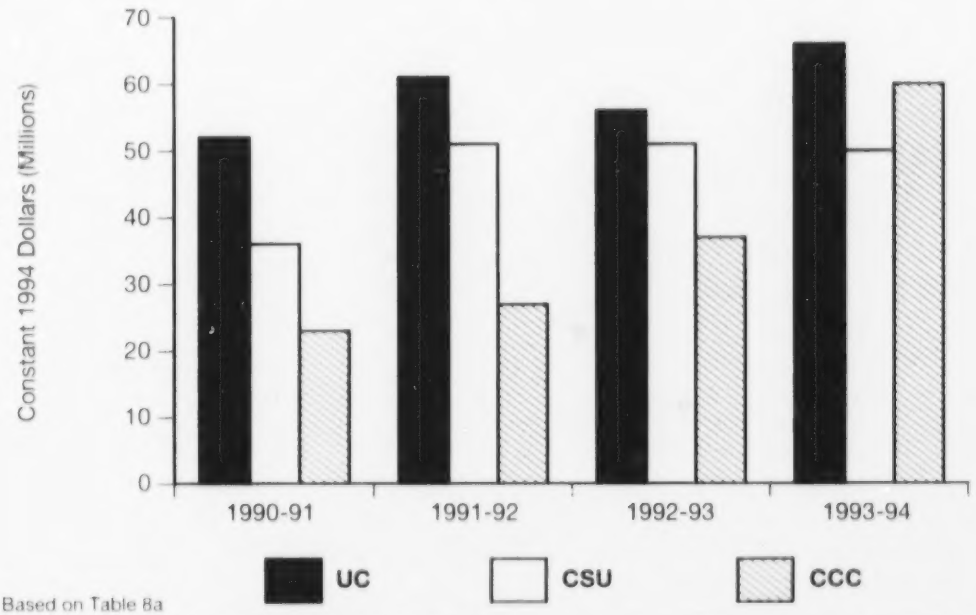
Institution-Based Aid



Based on Table 2a

FIGURE TWELVE

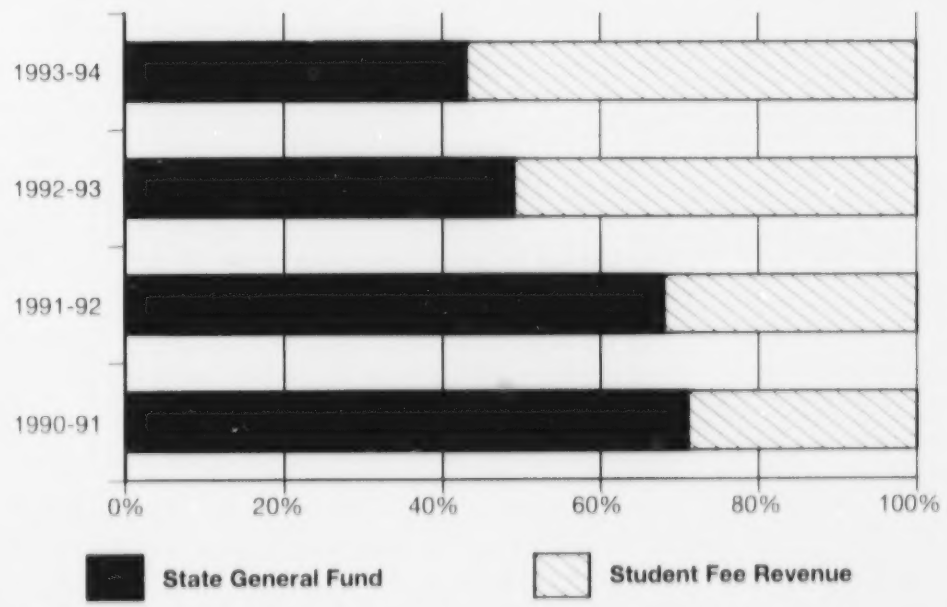
State General Fund Support for Institution-Based Aid



Based on Table 8a

FIGURE THIRTEEN

State Funding of UC and CSU Institution-Based Aid



Based on Table 8a

Policy Implications and Questions

This report perhaps raises as many questions as it answers. Ideally we would want to know more—both systematically and comprehensively—than we do about who actually receives the available aid, how the patterns of eligibility have shifted these past four years, who is borrowing and why, and how enrollments may have been affected.

The indicators presented in the report, nonetheless, tell a clear story:

Aid has expanded but not kept pace with the tuition spiral, and most of the growth in aid has come in the form of student borrowing, not grant support.

Double-digit annual increases in the price of California public higher education have far outstripped both the rate of inflation and the growth in available aid, while family income has declined in real terms.

Overall, going to college in California is much less affordable today than it was at the beginning of the 1990s.

Similar stories of declining college affordability could be told in other states across the country. But California inevitably stands out, not only because the increases in student fees have been so precipitous, but also because of California's historic commitment and vanguard status among the states in assuring access to higher education. The first half of the 1990s has shaken if not collapsed the public policy foundations of California higher education as embodied in the 1960 Master Plan.

How might California respond to the affordability crisis in the second half of the 1990s? To make college affordable again, we suggest that state and higher education leaders must address the following four principal challenges.

A. The most fundamental challenge is to get the price of higher education under control, or at least to stabilize the rate of fee increases.

The ongoing rise in student charges has abrogated the Master Plan's commitment that fee increases be "gradual, moderate, and predictable," announced ten months in advance, and held below ten percent regardless of the state's fiscal condition. Despite California's improved economic picture, the Governor's Budget for 1995–96 projects continued double-digit fee increases in each of the public segments.

Controlling the tuition spiral will require a range of policy responses to expand revenue from other sources, cut institutional operating expenses, and promote more cost-effective delivery of higher education. Other reports of the California Higher Education Policy Center have sought to encourage and support much needed debate on such policy choices.

Over time, policy makers should aim to limit student fee increases in relation to annual growth of family income in California, thus gearing the price of higher education to a broad measure of economic well-being and family ability to pay. (In his paper for the Poli-

cy Center, "Higher Education in California: A State of Emergency?", David Breneman specifically suggests relating tuition to the median income of students in each public segment.)

B. State investment in need-based student financial aid should be systematically linked to annual fee increases.

The other side of the affordability coin is available aid. Even if student fees were frozen, financial aid would be in a catch-up situation. The state effort to cushion fee increases has been uneven: for example, the Legislature actually cut Cal Grants in 1992–93, then tried to make up for lost ground in 1993–94. For this year, 1994–95, the Legislature appropriated an additional $20 million to cover increased fees at UC and CSU for students who are in the Cal Grant pool, and the Governor's Budget for 1995–96 calls for another modest increase, again in response to anticipated double-digit fee increases in the two public university systems.

Current state funding commitments, however, will not nearly cover the affordability gap. While the Governor has emphasized the importance of student aid, recent and projected state expenditures in this area fall well short of need.

Meanwhile, federal aid in the 1990s continues to be long on promises and short on everything but loans. The federal government can no longer be counted on to carry as much of the burden of assuring access as it did in the past. The value of Pell Grants continues to decline steadily, while borrowing capacity expands and federal aid in general becomes less targeted on the neediest.

Without a stronger state commitment to need-based student assistance—grant aid in particular, California will continue down the path of becoming a high-tuition/high-debt state, and the state's growing number of poor people will increasingly lack equal educational opportunity.

Whether the dollars come from "recycled" student fee revenue, new allocations from the state General Fund, or savings from other areas of segment budgets, the investment in student aid must be stepped up—and geared by policy to the rate of increase in student fees.

C. While investing more resources in student aid, the state needs to articulate clearer priorities for such investment.

Historically, student aid has been a relatively peripheral issue in the financing of California higher education. But as low tuition fades into the past, student aid takes on greater strategic importance in sustaining state policy goals of equal access to postsecondary education, as well as choice of institution and program.

The 1960 Master Plan called for state financial aid to allow students to choose a private institution. Today, state aid goes far beyond the original Cal Grant program. It includes myriad segment-specific and generally available programs, ranging from fee waivers for low-income community college students to graduate fellowships for the most talented researchers. The challenge for policy makers is to establish a strategic vision and set of priorities for the state investment in financial aid. In tight fiscal times the state may not be able to sustain all of the objectives and funding categories that have accumulated over time.

As for the Cal Grant program, is the current pattern of awards the best use of state funds in the 1990s? Originally, 90 percent of Cal Grant funds went to students in the independent sector, but this sector's share has been on the decline for 30 years. UC students now receive slightly more funds from Cal Grant than independent sector students, while the share awarded to CSU students is less than 20 percent (community college and proprietary school students each receive less than five percent). The Cal Grant program has drifted from its original purpose without clear redefinition.

A related policy question is whether to channel the bulk of state student aid through the public segments or to place it in generally available programs that allow students to take the aid to the institutions of their choice. The three sectors (the public, private nonprofit, and private for-profit institutions in California) are diverse and no one program will work best for all students. At the same time, allowing students to "vote with their feet," carrying their aid to the institution of their choice, might be more equitable and efficient. Establishing the right mix of portable and segment-specific programs will require policy makers and university leaders to develop a cogent set of priorities for the use of student aid.

D. Policy makers should also undertake a careful review and reappraisal of the student aid delivery system.

Student aid is not a panacea for the problems of educational access and choice; its delivery is flawed on several counts. Need-based aid policies and procedures require constant review and sharpening. Some of the issues that policy makers would do well to address are:

Awareness and predictability of aid. As prices go up, sticker shock can discourage needy students who may not know about financial aid or may be deterred by the application process. Information and outreach efforts are important to increase awareness of available aid. Aid programs should be publicized and accessible to those who need help the most. Such efforts are especially important where high school guidance and counseling resources are inadequate. Continuity of aid levels from year to year is also important, so that students can count on the help they need to complete their degrees.

Standards of need. Federal procedures for determining student need now prevail for awarding the bulk of both federal and non-federal aid across the country. While the federal commitment to funding student aid may be eroding, the federal methodology of need analysis has been widely adopted. In 1993–94, Congress shifted federal need standards substantially in an effort to stretch eligibility to larger numbers of the middle class, but made no assurance of funding to match. The result has been akin to an "unfunded mandate," a legitimation of increased need without federal help for states and institutions to satisfy the greater demand. Under the new standards, available funds are likely being spread further up the income scale, at the expense of more disadvantaged students. State policy makers should make a careful assessment of the new award patterns to find out what shifts are occurring—and whether the interests of needy students are being well served.

Nontraditional students. Student aid programs have been designed primarily for dependent students of traditional college age. The system as it has evolved is not generally well suited to meet the needs and circumstances of older adults returning to higher education for a second chance, for retraining, or for a mid-career change—students who typically attend part-time while holding down job and family responsibilities. In the 1990s policy makers need to fashion more appropriate mechanisms for helping nontraditional students meet the costs of higher education.

Simplification. The aid process must be kept as simple as possible for students, while at the same time targeting aid to the neediest. There are too many programs, too many forms, too many procedures—to the point that the system itself can become a barrier to educational access.

The Need to Sharpen Priorities

The above "challenges" are only *representative* of the issues that will need to be addressed in the period ahead. Student aid delivery is an enormously complex system driven heavily by federal rules and legislation. But as a state policy issue, aid is moving from the periphery to the center of higher education

finance. It will be increasingly important for state and higher education leaders to focus on this area in order to sharpen priorities and fashion more effective aid policies.

To do so, policy makers will need to know more about how the system works, the characteristics of aid recipients; and the effects of current aid programs. And they will need reliable, comparable data on aid patterns in each sector of postsecondary education.

An annual tracking of trends—such as presented in this report—is a start, but the data collection and analysis can and should be broadened over time.

TABLE 1

Aid Awarded to Students at California Postsecondary Institutions, in Current Dollars

(in Thousands)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Federally Supported Programs				
Pell Grants	$422,617	$514,848	$565,665	$640,744
Campus-Based Aid				
SEOG	$45,228	$47,925	$54,021	$56,327
CWS	$63,328	$60,319	$62,517	$57,753
Perkins Loans	$51,219	$52,514	$53,482	$69,768
SSIG	$9,085	$9,485	$11,119	$11,186
Family Education Loans				
Subsidized Stafford	$736,570	$805,361	$803,256	$1,033,289
Unsubsidized Stafford	$0	$0	$18,738	$118,292
SLS	$176,784	$230,760	$260,478	$345,148
PLUS	$31,944	$36,819	$47,966	$63,485
Other Grants	$26,225	$30,748	$34,055	$33,593
Other Loans	$3,070	$3,959	$6,001	$4,734
Total Federal Aid	$1,566,070	$1,792,738	$1,916,303	$2,434,319
State-Administered Programs				
Cal Grant A	$102,217	$104,467	$90,494	$135,324
Cal Grant B	$52,433	$55,256	$48,889	$64,275
Cal Grant C	$2,524	$1,904	$1,520	$1,609
Other Grants/Loans	$2,597	$2,545	$2,104	$2,289
Work-Study	$1,123	$969	$638	$841
Total State Aid	$160,894	$165,141	$143,645	$204,338
Institution-Based Aid				
Public	$228,400	$276,729	$363,814	$428,870
Independent	$282,277	$316,607	$366,638	$403,302
Proprietary & Specialty	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Institution-Based Aid	$510,677	$593,336	$730,452	$832,172
Total Federal, State, and Institution-Based Aid	$2,237,641	$2,551,215	$2,790,400	$3,470,829

Notes for Table 1

Figures are based on segment totals from Tables 2 and 3. The federal campus-based programs require a contribution of institutional funds. Because consistent data were not available for all institutions, the campus contribution is included under federal aid.

The Cal Grant programs provide need-based aid for three categories of undergraduate students. Cal Grant A is a scholarship program for needy, meritorious students. Cal Grant B awards grants to undergraduates from disadvantaged backgrounds. The smallest program, Cal Grant C, provides aid to vocational students.

Only federal funds are counted under SSIG. The state share of the SSIG program is reported under State Aid as a portion of the state expenditure on the Cal Grant A, B, and C programs.

The "Other" federal grants category includes grants, scholarships and fellowships for Native Americans, graduate student fellowships, nursing grants, and other small, categorical scholarship programs. The "Other" federal loans category includes health professions, nursing, and HEAL loans.

The state "Other Grants/Loans" category includes state graduate fellowships, Law Enforcement Dependents Scholarships, and a small number of state funded loans. The "Work-Study" category includes awards from the state work-study program.

See Tables 2 and 3 for descriptions of institution-based aid in the public, independent nonprofit, and for-profit proprietary and specialty sectors (specialty institutions are nonprofit schools offering programs lasting more than two years).

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TABLE 1a

Aid Awarded to Students at California Postsecondary Institutions, in Constant 1994 Dollars

(in Thousands)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Federally Supported Programs				
Pell Grants	$468,260	$552,947	$588,857	$649,714
Campus-Based Aid				
SEOG	$50,113	$51,471	$56,236	$57,116
CWS	$70,167	$64,783	$65,080	$58,562
Perkins Loans	$56,751	$56,400	$55,675	$70,745
SSIG	$10,066	$10,187	$11,575	$11,343
Family Education Loans				
Subsidized Stafford	$816,120	$864,958	$836,189	$1,047,755
Unsubsidized Stafford	$0	$0	$19,506	$119,948
SLS	$195,877	$247,836	$271,158	$349,980
PLUS	$35,394	$39,544	$49,933	$64,374
Other Grants	$29,057	$33,023	$35,451	$34,063
Other Loans	$3,402	$4,252	$6,247	$4,800
Total Federal Aid	$1,735,206	$1,925,401	$1,994,871	$2,468,399
State-Administered Programs				
Cal Grant A	$113,256	$112,198	$94,204	$137,219
Cal Grant B	$58,096	$59,345	$50,893	$65,175
Cal Grant C	$2,797	$2,045	$1,582	$1,632
Other Grants	$2,877	$2,733	$2,190	$2,321
Work-Study	$1,244	$1,041	$664	$853
Total State Aid	$178,271	$177,361	$149,534	$207,199
Institution-Based Aid				
Public	$253,067	$297,207	$378,730	$434,874
Independent	$312,763	$340,036	$381,670	$408,948
Proprietary & Specialty	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Institution-Based Aid	$565,830	$637,243	$760,401	$843,822
Total Federal, State, and Institution-Based Aid	$2,479,306	$2,740,005	$2,904,806	$3,519,421

Notes for Table 1a

Constant dollar figures are based on data in Table 1. For an explanation of constant dollar conversion, see the final section of this report entitled "Notes and Sources."

TABLE 2

Aid Awarded to Students at Public California Institutions, by Segment, in Current Dollars

(in Thousands)

All Public Institutions

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Federally Supported Programs				
Pell Grants	$222,715	$265,800	$309,145	$392,775
SEOG	$25,677	$26,153	$27,940	$31,136
CWS	$44,807	$42,706	$44,583	$38,862
Perkins Loans	$40,365	$39,989	$42,141	$40,487
SSIG	$4,752	$5,595	$6,612	$7,151
Subsidized Stafford Loans	$275,911	$308,775	$347,928	$523,710
Unsubsidized Stafford	$0	$0	$4,271	$47,372
SLS	$20,947	$34,323	$44,269	$42,483
PLUS	$8,188	$11,394	$17,015	$20,135
Other Grants	$25,325	$29,893	$33,060	$32,499
Other Loans	$3,070	$3,959	$5,006	$4,734
Total Federal Aid	$671,757	$768,587	$881,970	$1,181,344
State-Administered Programs				
Cal Grant A	$34,742	$43,602	$38,650	$69,351
Cal Grant B	$45,196	$48,174	$41,137	$55,451
Cal Grant C	$527	$465	$461	$468
Other Grants/Loans	$866	$960	$875	$913
Work-Study	$942	$801	$497	$700
Total State Aid	$82,273	$94,002	$81,620	$126,883
Institution-Based Aid				
Grants/Schols./Fellowships	$220,635	$265,105	$352,283	$418,254
Loans	$6,072	$9,406	$8,494	$7,105
Work-Study	$1,693	$2,218	$3,037	$3,511
Total Institution-Based Aid	$228,400	$276,729	$363,814	$428,870
Total Federal, State, and Institution-Based Aid	$982,430	$1,139,318	$1,327,404	$1,737,097

University of California

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Federally Supported Programs				
Pell Grants	$43,130	$50,539	$57,118	$56,382
SEOG	$6,795	$6,468	$6,944	$7,769
CWS	$14,385	$14,503	$17,696	$13,864
Perkins Loans	$21,233	$22,823	$25,548	$23,166
SSIG	$2,140	$2,993	$3,652	$4,339
Subsidized Stafford Loans	$126,239	$134,348	$151,968	$211,573
Unsubsidized Stafford	$0	$0	$1,390	$17,357
SLS	$10,781	$17,193	$23,536	$29,147
PLUS	$3,773	$6,389	$10,178	$15,670
Other Grants	$23,900	$28,259	$31,266	$30,905
Other Loans	$2,775	$3,457	$4,581	$4,212
Total Federal Aid	$255,151	$286,972	$333,877	$414,384
State-Administered Programs				
Cal Grant A	$24,432	$33,724	$30,707	$56,464
Cal Grant B	$14,337	$18,215	$15,200	$23,731
Cal Grant C	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other Grants	$833	$879	$792	$816
Work-Study	$381	$291	$98	$248
Total State Aid	$39,983	$53,109	$46,797	$81,259
Institution-Based Aid				
Undergrad. Grants/Schols.	$55,884	$73,828	$102,622	$113,017
Grad. Grants/Fellowships	$84,840	$95,282	$100,535	$103,480
Loans	$4,293	$7,288	$6,903	$5,963
Work-Study	$1,241	$1,471	$1,995	$2,174
Total Institution-Based Aid	$146,258	$177,869	$212,055	$224,634
Total Federal, State, and Institution-Based Aid	$441,392	$517,950	$592,729	$720,277

Notes for Table 2

Awards to students at all public institutions are aggregates of the award totals for the three public segments. See Table 1 for notes on federal and state aid programs. 'Institution-Based Aid' includes scholarships, grants, loans, and, in some cases, fellowships from private sources.

University of California Institution-Based Aid. The University of California operates a wide array of graduate and undergraduate, need and non-need based student aid programs, similar to the aid programs of many private institutions.

TABLE 2 (continued)

Aid Awarded to Students at Public California Institutions, by Segment, in Current Dollars

(in Thousands)

California State University

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Federally Supported Programs				
Pell Grants	$84,728	$99,691	$118,478	$117,118
SEOG	$8,119	$7,995	$8,379	$9,232
CWS	$12,343	$11,887	$12,334	$11,599
Perkins Loans	$16,257	$14,559	$14,254	$15,010
SSIG	$1,729	$1,708	$2,039	$2,056
Subsidized Stafford Loans	$118,082	$132,311	$152,470	$252,688
Unsubsidized Stafford	$0	$0	$2,116	$26,510
SLS	$7,658	$13,705	$16,774	$10,150
PLUS	$4,197	$4,659	$6,355	$4,220
Other Grants	$1,007	$1,211	$1,379	$1,183
Other Loans	$54	$252	$175	$235
Total Federal Aid	$254,174	$287,978	$334,753	$450,001
State-Administered Programs				
Cal Grant A	$10,310	$9,878	$7,943	$12,887
Cal Grant B	$19,008	$20,223	$16,347	$21,434
Cal Grant C	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other Grants	$31	$81	$82	$94
Work-Study	$335	$275	$246	$253
Total State Aid	$29,684	$30,457	$24,618	$34,668
Institution-Based Aid				
State University Grants	$20,987	$33,340	$70,372	$79,696
Educ. Opportunity Prg.	$11,021	$12,702	$14,023	$14,429
Other Grants/Scholarships	$18,642	$17,304	$17,542	$19,202
Loans	$309	$856	$537	$296
Work-Study	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Institution-Based Aid	$50,959	$64,202	$102,474	$113,623
Total Federal, State, and Institution-Based Aid	$334,817	$382,637	$461,845	$598,292

California Community Colleges

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Federally Supported Programs				
Pell Grants	$94,857	$115,570	$133,549	$219,275
SEOG	$10,763	$11,690	$12,617	$14,135
CWS	$18,079	$16,316	$14,553	$13,399
Perkins Loans	$2,875	$2,607	$2,339	$2,311
SSIG	$883	$894	$921	$756
Subsidized Stafford Loans	$31,590	$42,116	$43,490	$59,449
Unsubsidized Stafford	$0	$0	$765	$3,505
SLS	$2,508	$3,425	$3,959	$3,186
PLUS	$218	$346	$482	$245
Other Grants	$418	$423	$415	$411
Other Loans	$241	$250	$250	$287
Total Federal Aid	$162,432	$193,637	$213,340	$316,959
State-Administered Programs				
Cal Grant A	$0	$0	$0	$0
Cal Grant B	$11,851	$9,736	$9,590	$10,286
Cal Grant C	$527	$465	$461	$468
Other Grants/Loans	$2	*	$1	$3
Work-Study	$226	$235	$153	$199
Total State Aid	$12,606	$10,436	$10,205	$10,956
Institution-Based Aid				
Board of Governors Grants	$13,230	$18,393	$34,738	$77,319
Extended OP/Svcs.	$8,948	$8,125	$7,272	$6,884
Other Grants/Scholarships	$7,083	$6,131	$5,179	$4,227
Loans	$1,470	$1,262	$1,054	$846
Work-Study	$452	$747	$1,042	$1,337
Total Institution-Based Aid	$31,183	$34,658	$49,285	$90,613
Total Federal, State, and Institution-Based Aid	$206,221	$238,731	$272,830	$418,528

Notes for Table 2 (continued)

California State University Institution-Based Aid. The primary source of institution-based aid is the State University Grants program, a need-based program for undergraduate and graduate students. The other large single source of aid is the Educational Opportunity Program, which provides grants to students who are eligible for the federal EOP academic support program.

California Community Colleges Institution-Based Aid. Beginning in 1993-94, the Board of Governors Grants program changed from direct grants to a fee waiver. Extended Opportunity/Services provides both services and student aid to EOP-eligible students; only student aid funds are reported here. * Indicates less than $1,000.

TABLE 2a

Aid Awarded to Students at Public California Institutions, by Segment, in Constant 1994 Dollars

(in Thousands)

	All Public Institutions				University of California			
	1990-91	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*	*1990-91*	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
Federally Supported Programs								
Pell Grants	$246,768	$285,469	$321,820	$398,274	$47,788	$54,279	$59,460	$57,171
SEOG	$28,450	$28,088	$29,086	$31,572	$7,529	$6,947	$7,229	$7,878
CWS	$49,646	$45,866	$46,411	$39,406	$15,939	$15,576	$18,422	$14,058
Perkins Loans	$44,724	$42,948	$43,869	$41,054	$23,526	$24,512	$26,595	$23,490
SSIG	$5,265	$6,009	$6,883	$7,251	$2,371	$3,214	$3,802	$4,400
Subsidized Stafford Loans	$305,709	$331,624	$362,193	$531,042	$139,873	$144,290	$158,199	$214,535
Unsubsidized Stafford	$0	$0	$4,446	$48,035	$0	$0	$1,447	$17,600
SLS	$23,209	$36,863	$46,084	$43,078	$11,945	$18,465	$24,501	$29,555
PLUS	$9,072	$12,237	$17,713	$20,417	$4,180	$6,862	$10,595	$15,889
Other Grants	$28,060	$32,105	$34,415	$32,954	$26,481	$30,350	$32,548	$31,338
Other Loans	$3,402	$4,252	$5,211	$4,800	$3,075	$3,713	$4,769	$4,271
Total Federal Aid	$744,307	$825,462	$918,131	$1,197,883	$282,707	$308,208	$347,566	$420,185
State-Administered Programs								
Cal Grant A	$38,494	$46,829	$40,235	$70,322	$27,071	$36,220	$31,966	$57,254
Cal Grant B	$50,077	$51,739	$42,824	$56,227	$15,885	$19,563	$15,823	$24,063
Cal Grant C	$584	$499	$480	$475	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other Grants	$960	$1,031	$911	$926	$923	$944	$824	$827
Work-Study	$1,044	$860	$517	$710	$422	$313	$102	$251
Total State Aid	$91,158	$100,958	$84,966	$128,659	$44,301	$57,039	$48,716	$82,397
Institution-Based Aid								
Grants/Schols./Fellowships	$244,464	$284,723	$366,727	$424,110	$61,919	$79,291	$106,830	$114,599
Loans	$6,728	$10,102	$8,842	$7,204	$94,003	$102,333	$104,657	$104,929
Work-Study	$1,876	$2,382	$3,162	$3,560	$4,757	$7,827	$7,186	$6,046
Total Institution-Based Aid	$253,067	$297,207	$378,730	$434,874	$1,375	$1,580	$2,077	$2,204
					$162,054	$191,031	$220,749	$227,779
Total Federal, State, and Institution-Based Aid	$1,088,532	$1,223,628	$1,381,828	$1,761,416	$489,062	$556,278	$617,031	$730,361

Notes for Table 2a

Constant dollar figures are based on Table 2.

TABLE 2a (continued)

Aid Awarded to Students at Public California Institutions, by Segment, in Constant 1994 Dollars

(in Thousands)

California State University

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Federally Supported Programs				
Pell Grants	$93,879	$107,068	$123,336	$118,758
SEOG	$8,996	$8,587	$8,723	$9,361
CWS	$13,676	$12,767	$12,840	$11,761
Perkins Loans	$18,013	$15,636	$14,838	$15,220
SSIG	$1,916	$1,834	$2,123	$2,085
Subsidized Stafford Loans	$130,835	$142,102	$158,721	$256,226
Unsubsidized Stafford	$0	$0	$2,203	$26,881
SLS	$8,485	$14,719	$17,462	$10,292
PLUS	$4,650	$5,004	$6,616	$4,279
Other Grants	$1,116	$1,301	$1,436	$1,200
Other Loans	$60	$271	$182	$238
Total Federal Aid	$281,625	$309,288	$348,478	$456,301
State-Administered Programs				
Cal Grant A	$11,423	$10,609	$8,269	$13,067
Cal Grant B	$21,061	$21,720	$17,017	$21,734
Cal Grant C	$0	$0	$0	$0
Other Grants	$34	$87	$85	$95
Work-Study	$371	$295	$256	$257
Total State Aid	$32,890	$32,711	$25,627	$35,153
Institution-Based Aid				
State University Grants	$23,254	$35,807	$73,257	$80,812
Educ. Opportunity Prg	$12,211	$13,642	$14,598	$14,631
Other Grants/Scholarships	$20,655	$18,584	$18,261	$19,471
Loans	$342	$919	$559	$300
Work-Study	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Institution-Based Aid	$56,463	$68,953	$106,675	$115,214
Total Federal, State, and Institution-Based Aid	$370,977	$410,952	$480,781	$606,668

California Community Colleges

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Federally Supported Programs				
Pell Grants	$105,102	$124,122	$139,025	$222,345
SEOG	$11,925	$12,555	$13,134	$14,333
CWS	$20,032	$17,523	$15,150	$13,587
Perkins Loans	$3,186	$2,800	$2,435	$2,343
SSIG	$978	$960	$959	$767
Subsidized Stafford Loans	$35,002	$45,233	$45,273	$60,281
Unsubsidized Stafford	$0	$0	$796	$3,554
SLS	$2,779	$3,678	$4,121	$3,231
PLUS	$242	$372	$502	$248
Other Grants	$463	$454	$432	$417
Other Loans	$267	$269	$260	$291
Total Federal Aid	$179,975	$207,966	$222,087	$321,396
State-Administered Programs				
Cal Grant A	$0	$0	$0	$0
Cal Grant B	$13,131	$10,456	$9,983	$10,430
Cal Grant C	$584	$499	$480	$475
Other Grants	$2	$0	$1	$3
Work-Study	$250	$252	$159	$202
Total State Aid	$13,967	$11,208	$10,623	$11,109
Institution Based Aid				
Board of Governors Grants	$14,659	$19,754	$36,162	$78,401
Extended OP/Svcs.	$9,914	$8,726	$7,570	$6,980
Other Grants/Scholarships	$7,848	$6,585	$5,391	$4,286
Loans	$1,629	$1,355	$1,097	$858
Work-Study	$501	$802	$1,085	$1,356
Total Institution-Based Aid	$34,551	$37,223	$51,306	$91,882
Total Federal, State, and Institution-Based Aid	$228,493	$256,397	$284,016	$424,387

TABLE 3

Aid Awarded to Students at Private California Institutions, by Segment, in Current Dollars

(in Thousands)

Independent Nonprofit Institutions

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Federally Supported Programs				
Pell Grants	$37,919	$44,402	$44,402	$35,851
SEOG	$10,556	$13,122	$15,262	$13,491
CWS	$14,741	$14,374	$15,785	$14,888
Perkins Loans	$8,476	$9,891	$8,927	$25,952
SSIG	$3,728	$3,428	$4,038	$3,603
Subsidized Stafford Loans	$287,125	$303,587	$309,585	$384,164
Unsubsidized Stafford	$0	$0	$11,047	$61,530
SLS	$92,006	$117,828	$136,992	$191,771
PLUS	$13,781	$14,445	$18,544	$25,973
Other Grants	$900	$855	$995	$1,094
Total Federal Aid	$469,232	$521,932	$565,577	$758,317
State-Administered Programs				
Cal Grant A	$61,133	$55,478	$47,964	$60,738
Cal Grant B	$5,577	$5,836	$6,852	$7,753
Cal Grant C	$35	$178	$252	$147
Graduate Fellowships	$1,731	$1,585	$1,229	$1,376
Work-Study	$110	$107	$90	$90
Total State Aid	$68,586	$63,184	$56,387	$70,104
Institution-Based Aid	$282,277	$316,607	$366,638	$403,302
Total Federal, State, and Institution-Based Aid	$820,095	$901,723	$988,602	$1,231,723

Proprietary and Specialty Institutions

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Federally Supported Programs				
Pell Grants	$161,983	$204,646	$212,118	$212,118
SEOG	$8,995	$8,650	$10,819	$11,700
CWS	$3,780	$3,239	$2,149	$4,003
Perkins Loans	$2,378	$2,634	$2,414	$3,329
SSIG	$605	$462	$469	$432
Subsidized Stafford Loans	$173,534	$192,999	$145,743	$125,415
Unsubsidized Stafford	$0	$0	$3,420	$9,390
SLS	$63,831	$78,609	$79,217	$110,894
PLUS	$9,975	$10,980	$12,407	$17,377
Other Grants	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Federal Aid	$425,081	$502,219	$468,756	$494,658
State-Administered Programs				
Cal Grant A	$6,342	$5,387	$3,880	$5,235
Cal Grant B	$1,660	$1,246	$900	$1,071
Cal Grant C	$1,962	$1,261	$807	$994
Other Grants	$0	$0	$0	$0
Work-Study	$71	$61	$51	$51
Total State Aid	$10,035	$7,955	$5,638	$7,351
Institution-Based Aid	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Federal, State, and Institution-Based Aid	$435,116	$510,174	$474,394	$502,009

Notes for Table 3

In the independent sector, institutional awards include aid from private sources in addition to awards from the institution's own funds. The 1993-94 Institution-Based Aid figure is projected.

Reliable information on institutional aid in the proprietary and specialty sectors is unavailable.

TABLE 3a

Aid Awarded to Students at Private California Institutions, by Segment, in Constant 1994 Dollars

(in Thousands)

Independent Nonprofit Institutions

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Federally Supported Programs				
Pell Grants	$42,014	$47,688	$46,222	$36,353
SEOG	$11,696	$14,093	$16,391	$13,680
CWS	$16,333	$15,438	$16,953	$15,096
Perkins Loans	$9,391	$10,623	$9,588	$26,315
SSIG	$4,131	$3,682	$4,337	$3,653
Subsidized Stafford Loans	$318,135	$326,052	$332,494	$389,542
Unsubsidized Stafford	$0	$0	$11,864	$62,391
SLS	$101,943	$126,547	$147,129	$194,456
PLUS	$15,269	$15,514	$19,916	$26,337
Other Grants	$997	$918	$1,069	$1,109
Total Federal Aid	$519,909	$560,555	$607,430	$768,933
State-Administered Programs				
Cal Grant A	$67,735	$59,583	$51,513	$61,588
Cal Grant B	$6,179	$6,268	$7,359	$7,862
Cal Grant C	$39	$191	$271	$149
Other Grants/Loans	$1,918	$1,702	$1,320	$1,395
Work-Study	$122	$115	$97	$91
Total State Aid	$75,993	$67,860	$60,560	$71,085
Institution-Based Aid	$312,763	$340,036	$393,769	$408,948
Total Federal, State, and Institution-Based Aid	$908,665	$968,451	$1,061,759	$1,248,967

Proprietary and Speciality Institutions

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Federally Supported Programs				
Pell Grants	$179,477	$219,790	$220,815	$215,088
SEOG	$9,966	$9,290	$11,263	$11,864
CWS	$4,188	$3,479	$2,237	$4,059
Perkins Loans	$2,635	$2,829	$2,513	$3,376
SSIG	$670	$496	$488	$438
Subsidized Stafford Loans	$192,276	$207,281	$151,718	$127,171
Unsubsidized Stafford	$0	$0	$3,560	$9,521
SLS	$70,725	$84,426	$82,465	$112,447
PLUS	$11,052	$11,793	$12,916	$17,620
Other Grants	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Federal Aid	$470,990	$539,383	$487,975	$501,583
State-Administered Programs				
Cal Grant A	$7,027	$5,786	$4,039	$5,308
Cal Grant B	$1,839	$1,338	$937	$1,086
Cal Grant C	$2,174	$1,354	$840	$1,008
Other Grants	$0	$0	$0	$0
Work-Study	$79	$66	$53	$52
Total State Aid	$11,119	$8,544	$5,869	$7,454
Institution-Based Aid	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Federal, State, and Institution-Based Aid	$482,109	$547,927	$493,844	$509,037

Notes for Table 3a

Constant dollar figures are based on Table 3

TABLE 4

Percentage Distribution of Aid from the Largest Generally Available Programs, by Type of Institution

Pell Grant	***1990-91***	***1991-92***	***1992-93***	***1993-94***
Public Institutions	52.7%	51.6%	54.7%	61.3%
UC	10.2%	9.8%	10.1%	8.8%
CSU	20.0%	19.4%	20.9%	18.3%
CCC	22.4%	22.4%	23.6%	34.2%
Independent Institutions	9.0%	8.6%	7.8%	5.6%
Proprietary Institutions	38.3%	39.7%	37.5%	33.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Stafford Student Loans	***1990-91***	***1991-92***	***1992-93***	***1993-94***
Public Institutions	37.5%	38.3%	42.8%	49.6%
UC	17.1%	16.7%	18.7%	19.9%
CSU	16.0%	16.4%	18.8%	24.2%
CCC	3.9%	4.9%	5.2%	5.4%
Independent Institutions	39.0%	37.7%	39.0%	38.7%
Proprietary Institutions	23.6%	24.0%	18.1%	11.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
SLS	***1990-91***	***1991-92***	***1992-93***	***1993-94***
Public Institutions	11.8%	14.9%	17.0%	12.3%
UC	6.1%	7.5%	9.0%	8.4%
CSU	4.3%	5.9%	6.4%	2.9%
CCC	1.4%	1.5%	1.5%	0.9%
Independent Institutions	52.0%	51.1%	52.6%	55.6%
Proprietary Institutions	36.1%	34.1%	30.4%	32.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Campus-Based Programs	***1990-91***	***1991-92***	***1992-93***	***1993-94***
Public Institutions	69.4%	67.7%	67.4%	60.1%
UC	26.5%	27.2%	29.5%	24.4%
CSU	23.0%	21.4%	20.6%	19.5%
CCC	19.9%	19.0%	17.4%	16.2%
Independent Institutions	21.1%	23.3%	24.3%	29.6%
Proprietary Institutions	9.5%	9.0%	9.0%	10.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.7%	100.0%
Cal Grants A/B/C	***1990-91***	***1991-92***	***1992-93***	***1993-94***
Public Institutions	51.3%	57.2%	57.1%	62.3%
UC	24.6%	32.1%	32.6%	39.8%
CSU	18.7%	18.6%	17.3%	17.1%
CCC	8.0%	6.5%	7.2%	5.4%
Independent Institutions	42.4%	37.9%	38.9%	34.0%
Proprietary Institutions	6.4%	4.9%	4.0%	3.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Notes for Table 4

Percentage shares are derived from Tables 1, 2 and 3.
'Stafford Student Loans' include subsidized and unsubsidized loans.

TABLE 5

Aid Recipients and Aid Per Recipient in the Public Sector for the Largest Sources of Generally Available Aid

Number of Aid Recipients

	Pell Grants			Stafford Subsidized Loans			SLS/PLUS/Stafford Unsub.		
	UC	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*
1990-91	25,770	58,447	93,886	35,697	40,565	16,344	4,890	3,803	924
1991-92	28,262	63,766	110,877	37,714	44,122	19,791	7,791	5,869	1,238
1992-93	31,682	69,350	127,201	41,797	49,762	20,454	10,908	8,120	1,891
1993-94	33,723	71,731	132,684	50,912	65,864	24,891	15,428	12,560	2,706

	Cal Grants A/B/C			Need-Based Institutional Aid			Non-Need-Based Institutional Aid		
	UC	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*
1990-91	22,303	24,905	11,500	32,826	49,369	209,743	20,234	1,400	0
1991-92	22,079	21,826	10,925	43,522	61,142	247,222	21,296	2,425	0
1992-93	23,584	20,754	10,550	54,004	88,540	299,098	21,560	2,241	0
1993-94	24,937	20,288	10,668	50,086	83,781	392,941	21,826	2,736	0

Aid per Recipient in Current Dollars

	Pell Grants			Stafford Subsidized Loans			SLS/PLUS/Stafford Unsub.		
	UC	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*
1990-91	$1,673	$1,450	$1,010	$3,536	$2,911	$2,005	$2,976	$3,117	$2,932
1991-92	$1,788	$1,563	$1,042	$3,562	$2,999	$2,128	$3,028	$3,129	$3,046
1992-93	$1,803	$1,708	$1,050	$3,636	$3,064	$2,126	$3,218	$3,105	$2,753
1993-94	$1,671	$1,633	$1,653	$4,155	$3,837	$2,338	$4,029	$3,255	$2,563

	Cal Grants A/B/C			Need-Based Institutional Aid			Non-Need-Based Institutional Aid		
	UC	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*
1990-91	$1,834	$1,247	$1,130	$1,553	$698	$106	$3,523	$1,869	$0
1991-92	$2,487	$1,457	$1,020	$1,667	$838	$107	$3,731	$2,664	$0
1992-93	$2,101	$1,269	$1,040	$1,865	$1,013	$140	$3,971	$2,736	$0
1993-94	$3,389	$1,793	$1,079	$2,324	$1,192	$214	$4,097	$2,946	$0

Aid per Recipient in Constant 1994 Dollars

	Pell Grants			Stafford Subsidized Loans			SLS/PLUS/Stafford Unsub.		
	UC	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*
1990-91	$1,854	$1,606	$1,119	$3,918	$3,225	$2,222	$3,297	$3,454	$3,249
1991-92	$1,920	$1,679	$1,119	$3,826	$3,221	$2,285	$3,252	$3,360	$3,271
1992-93	$1,877	$1,778	$1,093	$3,785	$3,190	$2,213	$3,350	$3,233	$2,866
1993-94	$1,694	$1,656	$1,676	$4,213	$3,890	$2,371	$4,085	$3,300	$2,599

	Cal Grants A/B/C			Need-Based Institutional Aid			Non-Need-Based Institutional Aid		
	UC	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*
1990-91	$2,032	$1,381	$1,252	$1,721	$773	$117	$3,903	$2,071	$0
1991-92	$2,671	$1,565	$1,095	$1,790	$900	$115	$4,007	$2,861	$0
1992-93	$2,187	$1,321	$1,083	$1,941	$1,055	$146	$4,134	$2,848	$0
1993-94	$3,436	$1,818	$1,094	$2,357	$1,209	$217	$4,154	$2,987	$0

Notes for Table 5

Unduplicated recipients are reported for each aid category. Aid per recipient is derived by dividing the number of recipients by total aid volume.

Categories for Need-Based and Non-Need-Based Institutional Aid include aid for graduate and undergraduate students funded by student fees, the state General Fund, and other institutional income. It excludes privately funded scholarship, grant, fellowship, and loan programs.

TABLE 6

Loan Aid and Non-Loan Aid in Current and Constant 1994 Dollars, and per FTE

Current Dollars (in Thousands)

	Loan Aid			Non-Loan Aid		
	UC	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*
1990-91	$169,094	$146,557	$38,902	$272,298	$188,260	$167,319
1991-92	$191,498	$166,342	$50,006	$326,452	$216,295	$188,725
1992-93	$224,104	$192,681	$52,339	$368,625	$269,164	$220,491
1993-94	$307,088	$309,109	$69,829	$413,189	$289,183	$348,699

Constant 1994 Dollars (in Thousands)

	Loan Aid			Non-Loan Aid		
	UC	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*
1990-91	$187,356	$162,385	$43,103	$301,706	$208,592	$185,389
1991-92	$205,669	$178,651	$53,706	$350,609	$232,301	$202,691
1992-93	$233,292	$200,581	$54,485	$383,739	$280,200	$229,531
1993-94	$311,387	$313,437	$70,807	$418,974	$293,232	$353,581

Constant 1994 Dollars

	Loan Aid per FTE			Non-Loan Aid per FTE		
	UC	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*
1990-91	$1,202	$582	$51	$1,935	$748	$220
1991-92	$1,315	$659	$62	$2,242	$857	$236
1992-93	$1,512	$775	$62	$2,487	$1,083	$263
1993-94	$2,046	$1,265	$82	$2,752	$1,183	$412

	FTE Enrollment			Loan Aid as Share of Total Aid		
	UC	*CSU*	*CCC*	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*
1990-91	155,881	278,902	841,075	38.3%	43.8%	18.9%
1991-92	156,371	271,159	860,219	37.0%	43.5%	20.9%
1992-93	154,277	258,834	873,363	37.8%	41.7%	19.2%
1993-94	152,227	247,866	858,897	42.6%	51.7%	16.7%

Notes for Table 6

Aid per FTE (full-time equivalent) student is reported to illustrate growth in aid relative to overall enrollment. See Table 5 for the number of aid recipients and aid per recipient.

"Loan Aid" and "Non-Loan Aid" are based on Table 2 and include all federal, state and institution-based aid.

FTE enrollment for 1992-93 is estimated. Figures for 1993-94 are projections. Community college enrollment figures are based on average daily attendance rather than full-time equivalence.

TABLE 7

Undergraduate Tuition, Fees, Cost of Attendance, and Income of California Residents, in Current and Constant 1994 Dollars

	Current Dollars				Current Dollars	
	Tuition	In-State Fees			Median Household Income	
	Independent	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*		
1990-91	$11,662	$1,817	$915	$114	1990	$33,290
1991-92	$12,158	$2,482	$1,090	$137	1991	$33,664
1992-93	$12,887	$3,040	$1,470	$208	1992	$34,903
1993-94	$13,531	$3,733	$1,687	$345	1993	$33,990
	Cost of Attendance				Disposable Personal Income (Per Capita)	
	Independent	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*		
1990-91	$16,234	$6,956	$5,351	N/A	1990	$17,596
1991-92	$16,753	$8,079	$5,811	N/A	1991	$17,951
1992-93	$18,073	$8,801	$6,344	N/A	1992	$18,495
1993-94	$18,783	$9,670	$6,823	N/A	1993	N/A
	Constant 1994 Dollars				Constant 1994 Dollars	
	Tuition	In-State Fees			Median Household Income	
	Independent	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*		
1990-91	$12,921	$2,013	$1,014	$126	1990	$37,817
1991-92	$13,058	$2,666	$1,171	$147	1991	$36,694
1992-93	$13,415	$3,165	$1,530	$217	1992	$36,927
1993-94	$13,720	$3,785	$1,711	$350	1993	$35,044
	Cost of Attendance				Disposable Personal Income (Per Capita)	
	Independent	*UC*	*CSU*	*CCC*		
1990-91	$17,987	$7,707	$5,929	N/A	1990	$19,989
1991-92	$17,993	$8,677	$6,241	N/A	1991	$19,567
1992-93	$18,814	$9,162	$6,604	N/A	1992	$19,568
1993-94	$19,046	$9,805	$6,919	N/A	1993	N/A

Notes for Table 7

Cost of attendance includes in-state, undergraduate tuition and/or fees and on-campus room and board costs, except in the case of the community colleges, which do not, for the most part, offer on-campus housing. These averages are weighted by headcount enrollment to reflect average cost to students rather than average charge by institutions.

"Median Household Income" and "Per Capita Disposable Personal Income" figures are for California residents only.

TABLE 8

State General Fund and Student Fee Revenue Expenditures on Student Aid and All Higher Education, by Segment, in Current Dollars

(in Thousands)

Expenditures on Student Aid

	1990-91	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
University of California				
State General Fund	$47,253	$56,460	$53,834	$65,423
Student Fee Revenue	$33,082	$48,837	$70,202	$103,312
Total	$80,335	$105,297	$124,036	$168,735
California State University				
State General Fund				
State University Grants	$21,093	$33,718	$33,718	$33,718
EOP	$11,024	$12,702	$14,023	$14,429
Graduate Equity Fellowship	$402	$895	$864	$791
Subtotal	$32,519	$47,315	$48,605	$48,938
Student Fee Revenue	$0	$0	$36,654	$45,978
Total	$32,519	$47,315	$85,259	$94,916
California Community Colleges				
State General Fund				
Board of Governors	$12,018	$16,851	$28,501	$52,672
EOP/S	$8,948	$8,125	$7,272	$6,500
Subtotal	$20,966	$24,976	$35,773	$59,172
Student Fee Revenue	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	$20,966	$24,976	$35,773	$59,172
Student Aid Commission				
State General Fund	$157,032	$168,975	$142,831	$207,600

State General Fund Expenditures on all Higher Education

	1990-91	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
University of California	$2,135,733	$2,105,560	$1,878,631	$1,793,236
California State University	$1,660,229	$1,640,883	$1,496,699	$1,452,290
California Community Colleges	$1,792,691	$1,799,465	$1,641,643	$1,279,221

Student Fee Expenditures on all Higher Education

	1990-91	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
University of California	$249,641	$328,550	$466,935	$519,904
California State University	$262,308	$306,363	$401,393	$417,909
California Community Colleges	$72,070	$82,278	$122,575	$186,912

Notes for Table 8

Figures represent actual expenditures for institutional aid in the public sector and for generally available aid administered by the California Student Aid Commission.

State General Fund and student fee expenditures for student aid are not equivalent to aid awarded to students. The public sectors derive the rest of their institutional student aid funding from a combination of gifts and endowment income, private aid programs, and other institutional income.

In 1993-94, the California Community Colleges' Board of Governors Grant became a fee waiver. As a result, the state discontinued direct expenditures for this program. The state does take into consideration an estimated decrease in fee revenue due to the waiver when determining the system's total operating appropriation. The figure reported here for 1993-94 represents the anticipated lost revenue for which the state compensated the community college system.

TABLE 8a

State General Fund and Student Fee Revenue Expenditures on Student Aid and All Higher Education, by Segment, in Constant 1994 Dollars

(in Thousands)

Expenditures on Student Aid

	1990-91	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
University of California				
State General Fund	$52,356	$60,638	$56,041	$66,339
Student Fee Revenue	$36,655	$52,451	$73,080	$104,758
Total	$89,011	$113,089	$129,121	$171,097
California State University				
State General Fund				
State University Grants	$23,371	$36,213	$35,100	$34,190
EOP	$12,215	$13,642	$14,598	$14,631
Graduate Equity Fellowship	$445	$961	$899	$802
Subtotal	$36,031	$50,816	$50,598	$49,623
Student Fee Revenue	$0	$0	$38,157	$46,622
Total	$36,031	$50,816	$88,755	$96,245
California Community Colleges				
State General Fund				
Board of Governors	$13,316	$18,098	$29,670	$53,409
EOP/S	$9,914	$8,726	$7,570	$6,591
Subtotal	$23,230	$26,824	$37,240	$60,000
Student Fee Revenue	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total	$23,230	$26,824	$37,240	$60,000
Student Aid Commission				
State General Fund	$173,991	$181,479	$148,687	$210,506

State General Fund Expenditures on all Higher Education

	1990-91	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
University of California	$2,366,392	$2,261,371	$1,955,655	$1,818,341
California State University	$1,839,534	$1,762,308	$1,558,064	$1,472,622
California Community Colleges	$1,986,302	$1,932,625	$1,708,950	$1,297,130

Student Fee Expenditures on all Higher Education

	1990-91	*1991-92*	*1992-93*	*1993-94*
University of California	$276,602	$352,863	$486,079	$527,183
California State University	$290,637	$329,034	$417,850	$423,760
California Community Colleges	$79,854	$88,367	$127,601	$189,529

Notes for Table 8a

Constant dollar figures are based on Table 8.

Notes and Sources

Acronyms

CCC California Community Colleges
CSU California State University
CWS Federal College Work Study
PLUS Parent Loans to Undergraduate Students
SEOG Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant
SLS Supplemental Loans for Students
SSIG State Student Incentive Grants
UC University of California

General Notes

- Aid is reported by the academic year in which it is awarded. The academic year is defined as July 1 to June 30.
- Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Notes on California Terminology

- In this report, the term "sectors" refers to the public, private nonprofit, and private for-profit (or proprietary) institutions in California. "Segments" refers to the two public universities (UC and CSU) and the community college system (CCC).
- Traditionally, the term "fees" has been used in the California public segments rather than tuition because the 1960 Master Plan for Higher Education stipulated that students in California were not to be charged tuition, but only fees covering administrative and auxiliary services. For the most part, this convention is reflected in this report.

A Note on Constant Dollar Conversion

The Consumer Price Index for all urban dwellers (the CPI-U) is used to adjust for inflation. The base year for constant dollar conversion in this publication is calendar year 1994. The current year is the academic year in which aid was awarded.

Formula for Constant Dollar Conversion

$$\text{constant (base year) dollars} = \text{current year dollars} \times \frac{\text{CPI for the base year}}{\text{CPI for the current year}}$$

Consumer Price Indexes (1982–84 = 100)

Calendar Year	*CPI*	*Academic Year*	*CPI*
1990	130.7	1990–91	134.0
1991	136.3	1991–92	138.3
1992	140.4	1992–93	142.6
1993	144.1	1993–94	146.5
1994	148.5	1994–95	N/A

Primary Sources

Unless otherwise noted, the sources for aid awarded, for student charges, and for student fee revenue are as follows:

University of California:
Student Financial Support, Office of the President.

California State University:
Academic Affairs, Access and Retention, Office of the Chancellor.

California Community Colleges:
Student Financial Assistance Programs, Office of the Chancellor.

Independent Nonprofits:
California Student Aid Commission.

Proprietary and Specialty:
California Student Aid Commission.

Additional Sources

Independent Sector Institution-Based Aid:
Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities.

FTE Enrollment:
California State Department of Finance.

Independent College Costs:
Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities.

Community College Fees:
National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, *Digest of Education Statistics: 1994*, Washington, D.C., 1994.

Disposable Personal Income:
Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1993* (113th edition) Washington, D.C., 1993.

Median Household Income:
Housing and Household Economics Statistics Division, Income Statistics Branch, Bureau of the Census.

State General Fund and Student Fee Revenue Expenditures:
California State Department of Finance.

Consumer Price Index:
Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Acknowledgments

Many people assisted with this report by providing data, reviewing drafts, and offering comments. Special thanks to the student aid specialists at the three public segments: Kimberly Hart at the University of California, Mary Robinson at the California State University, and Linda Michalowski at the California Community Colleges. These colleagues were primary sources; their advice, explanations and comments have greatly improved this report.

The authors also wish to thank: Joni Finney, Wendy Arnold, and Heather Jack, The California Higher Education Policy Center; Roberta Merchant, The College Board; Bill Pickens, MPR Associates; Dave Breneman, Harvard University; Art Marmaduke; Doug Barker, The College Board; Art Hauptman; Ron Martinez, The College Board; Don Hills and Kathy Wakeman, California Student Aid Commission; Jonathan Brown and Marjorie Suckow, Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities; and Judy Day, California State Department of Finance.

The authors alone are responsible for the accuracy of the data and analysis in this report.

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